THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding one square (twelve lines) will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina
MISCELLANY.

THE subscribers propose to issue at Edenton, a weekly paper, bearing the above title, and designed to succeed the "*Edenton Gazette*," about to be discontinued.

The primary object of this publication is, to contribute to the amusement, convenience, and improvement of the community, to which it is offered. Accordingly, in addition to *advertisements*, and the various *news* of the day, it shall contain such articles of a *political, literary, religious, commercial* and *agricultural* nature, as shall correspond with the end proposed. It shall be appropriated to the exclusive interests of no party, either political or religious; but shall be made a medium of general information, and free discussion, respecting any question, which may properly claim the attention of the public.

The Miscellany shall be printed with good type, on a fair sheet, and be furnished to subscribers at $2 50, if paid in advance, or in 3 months from the time of subscribing; and at $3, if payment be made at the end of the year.

The first number shall appear as early in January next, as the acquisition of the necessary materials will admit.

THOS. MEREDITH,
WM. E. FELL.
Edenton, N. C. Dec. 20th.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, grateful for the liberal encouragement they have received, embrace the present opportunity to return their acknowledgements to their friends and the public generally, and to inform them that they still continue in the mercantile business at their old stand under the *National Hotel*, where they have just received and opened their *Fall* and *Winter Supply*, comprising a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.
ALSO,
PAINTS AND OILS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Their stock of Goods have been selected in New York with great care—suitable to the season and the market, and can be sold low for cash or country produce. They respectfully invite all desirous of purchasing, to call and examine them.

Harrell & Forbes.

October 29.

FOR SALE.

A double Gig and Harness, a Sulkey, a Jersey Waggon and Harness, & an excellent, substantial Dray and Harness. The above articles will be sold low on application at this office.

October 20.

A. & A. Lawrence & Co. vs. Alpheus Fobes, et al. } Order at Fall Term, 1831.

In this case it is ordered that Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman, of the state of Massachusetts, be made parties Defendants. And that six weeks notice be given of said order in the Elizabeth-City Star, that they come forward on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur; or else the Bill will be taken pro confesso, as to them. And ordered that the said Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman have permission to certify their answers before some Judge of a Court of Record in Boston.

Exum Newby, C. & M. E.
February 4, 1832.

GIGS for SALE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has on hand, of his own manufacture, several neat and excellent Gigs, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, good notes or country produce.

He still continues to carry on the Gig and Carriage making business at the old stand; and holds himself in readiness to execute all work in his line with fidelity and despatch.

Isaac F. Stafford.

Jan. 21.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per schr. Camden, schr. William and sloop Independence from New York, a general assortment of

GOODS

adapted to the season, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, at wholesale and retail for cash, produce, or good notes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 29.

Coffee and Salt.

Just received per schr. Frances D. Williams

128 bags of Coffee, and

1375 bushels coarse Salt, for sale low by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City 12th mo 31st, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having resigned the office of Constable, notifies all persons having papers in his hands to produce his receipts and take them out, or he will plead this notice against any responsibility on his part.

Benjamin Davis.

Feb. 4. *bt.*

MOLASSES,
Lime, and Potatoes.

Just received per schr. Alpheus, from Martinique,

20 hhds. good retailing Molasses.

IN STORE,

74 casks Thomastown Stone Lime.
50 bushels Irish Potatoes.

For sale by

Jno. Williams & Co.

Jan. 14. *tf.*

JUST RECEIVED

1 pipe French Brandy, 1 do. Gin, 6 dozen Champaigne,

For sale by

Jno D. Gordan & Bro.

January 14.

Wanted to hire

FOR a small family, a woman who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at this Office.

Feb. 4.

RUSSELL

INVITES the ladies to call and examine his supply of handsome Baskets and elegant Hair Brushes, which he has just received.

Jan. 7.

Farmer's Repository.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Northampton, before the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, October [illegible], 1831.

By SAM'L F. DICKINSON.

(Continued.)

Secondly. Good fences are essential to good husbandry.

1. They save time. The husbandman, who is obliged to leave his team or his labor, and travel to a distant field, to drive out intruding cattle, loses much valuable time, which he knows not how to spare.

2. Good fences protect and secure crops, the fruit and just reward of toil and care; and prevent the pain of seeing them carelessly wasted or destroyed;—and in this way, lighten care, and sweeten the hours of rest.

3 Good fences prevent unkind feelings among neighbors; and not unfrequently, vexatious and expensive lawsuits—the evils of which are sometimes seen, and felt, by the next generation.

4. Good fences are an ornament to a farm. An extended plane—an unbroken view of a lake, or an ocean, produces painful sensations; while a landscape, interspersed with hills, and meadows, and forests, and cleared fields, excites lively emotions. Such is the pleasure arising from the view of a neatly and well fenced farm; associated, as it always will be with considerations of security and profit—and the certainty of finding every ox, and horse, and cow, in his own pasture.

Thirdly. The use of manure is another characteristic of good husbandry.

Most of the soils in New England, and within the limits of this society, require this nourishment and support. And this necessity will always make this a highly favored land. Wherever manure is required, in order to produce good crops, and to constitute good husbandry, there will be, of necessity, industry, economy, and consequent wealth, with domestic happiness. If it should be inquired what has converted the pine barrens of the counties of Essex and Norfolk, into luxuriant fields and gardens—the answer is, a soil requiring manure, with industry. If it should be further inquired, what has made the inhabitants of these counties prosperous, independent, and happy? the answer is, a soil requiring manure, with industry and economy. A young man, aspiring at vigor of body, independence of mind, and prospesity, with long life, ought, in choosing his settlement, to select a soil, not too barren to reward his industry; yet requiring manure to render it productive. Much of the land in New England answers this description.

In most of the Western States, manure is esteemed of no value. It is suffered, either to accumulate about their barns and hovels, for years; or is thrown into their creeks, as a nuisance. I have, however, never seen this, without witnessing, at the same time, weeds, and wild growth, as rank and luxuriant, as the corn-blades, or stalks of wheat: with miserable husbandry.

That a soil so rich, as to require no manure under the hand of a skilful cultivator, will produce sloth and its kindred vices, is a principle, as unvarying as the laws of nature. The barrenness of New England, which is not unfrequently spoken of at the West, is one of the most distinguished blessings of this enviable land.

While the cultivator of the rich alluvials, and extensive priaries of the West, shall be pale with ague, and inactive and slothful, by reason of the richness of his soil, his farm unfenced, and overspread with weeds and wild growth; the more favored son of New England shall be muscular and strong, energetic and enterprising, intelligent and moral; enjoying the fruits of his industry, in a salubrious atmosphere, and blessed with a surrounding group of healthful, intelligent, well instructed children. Nature is uniform in her operations. A soil so rich, as the valley of the Mississippi, has every where produced the consequences of idleness. Men will not work hard when they can live easy.

That part of Asia, where once was the garden of Eden, where was the promised land: Italy, where was Rome, so proud of her orators, statesmen, and conquerors; Spain, once so distinguished for her science, and her intelligence; Egypt, once renowned for her arts and her power;—South America, once pre-eminent for her honour and her warriors; the valley of the Mississippi, with its present population, illustrate this truth.

The destinies of futurity are not in our keeping. What consequences may follow from the great moral efforts, now making to renovate and purify the Western valley, time only can disclose. But sure as the connection between cause and effect; unless these, or other causes hitherto inoperative, shall exert a mighty and a controlling influence, this great proud valley, must, and will [illegible] slumber, inactive, unblessed. It is, however, the duty of the patriot, as well as the Christian, to hope; that the religion of the Cross may effect, what science and philosophy, with all their votaries, have so long, in vain, attempted!

In addition to barn manure, the New England husbandman should be unwearied, in collecting whatever will quicken or support vegetation. Lime is a valuable manure, and highly deserving notice. Mud from ponds, or sunken grounds, common salt, with every kind of vegetable, and animal substance, may be profitably used in compost; especially, if exposed to the action of swine. Changing crops is often useful. Each species of crop seems to extract from the soil a nutriment peculiar to itself; so as not to exhaust, against the demands of a different, succeeding, crop. Alternate ploughing and seeding is a valuable substitute for manure; and an economical method of keeping land in heart. However highly other grasses may be valued in other counties or states; I am satisfied; that no grass, with us, is so enriching to the soil; or nutricious for hay or pasture, as the clover. The quality, which enriches, is not in the stalk, or leaf, of this grass, as is sometimes supposed; but in a black mould, collected about the roots. Whether extracted from the air, by means of its blossoms, its broad leaf, or porous stalk, I do not pretend to say. If turned in, with a plough, for manure, it should stand until ripe. The mature stalk, and full grown leaf seem necessary to collect, and deposit, its nutritive qualities.

A coat of grass, left in the fall, on mowing or pasture land, is equal to a covering of manure. This serves the double purpose of enriching the soil, and of protecting it from frosts and colds. It is like the clothing of the human body, protecting it from the cold of winter.—Every blade of grass left growing, in the fall, will produce twice its value, the next season. Considering the coldness of our climate, this subject has not been sufficiently regarded.

Fourthly. Deep ploughing is essential to good husbandry.

The plough is the most important implement of husbandry; too much pains cannot be taken in its construction. A share, so broad as to cut the whole width of the furrow, is essential. Ploughing is the most important operation in husbandry, and deep ploughing still more important. Such parts of the earth, as are not broken, or turned up by the plough-share, yield no support to the growing plant—they are in the way of the roots, and worse than useless.

Deep ploughing brings up more earth for use; gives more room for the roots to grow and extend in; affords more nourishment; and greater security against drought; the deeper the soil, the more moisture is contained in it—and the longer it will resist the effects of heat; the more easily is it moved by the hoe and harrow; and ordinarily, will produce a more abundant crop. There is a quality, nutritive, to vegetation, which settles down below ordinary furrows; and which, turned up, brings strength, as well as quantity, to the soil. I have seen pumpkins and other vines grow luxuriantly, on earth thrown out of a cellar, three feet below the surface.

Fifthly. Neatness is essential to the character of good husbandry.

This consists in the arrangement and divisions of a farm; the order and style of the buildings; the setting out and pruning, with judgment, fruit and shade-trees. The garden of Eden, the great example set before husbandmen, contained "every tree, pleasant to the sight," as well as "good for food."

Neatness also consists in the cutting of bushes, tearing up and subduing hedges; clearing every field of weeds and wild growth; keeping the best implements of husbandry; and in best order and condition; and generally, in keeping every thing as it should be.

There should be "a place for every thing; and every thing in its place."—There should also be a time for every thing; and every thing in its time.

More time and labour are saved by neatness, on and about a farm, than ten times its cost. The breaking of a bow pin; or the unsewing of a harness, frequently occasions, not only loss to the owner, and danger to the driver; but sometimes brings sufferings, not to be repaid.

Neatness adds much to the enjoyments of the husbandman; and the pleasures of home. It induces habits of order and propriety; which will, insensibly, be carried into all the business and relations of life; visible, every where, within and out; and, if not one of the cardinal virtues, every husbandman, and husbandwoman too, ought to be willing to add it to the list. It should be carried into the family—there should be order there.—Every one should know [illegible] and his duty. There [illegible] field, and in all the [illegible] there should be [illegible] "Order is Heaven's first law," and never be secondary [illegible] his household.

To be continued.

Mr. Girard's Will.—We [illegible] ed over the several items [illegible] of Mr. Girard with much [illegible] and we believe that the [illegible] on the mind of [illegible] it, will be that [illegible] considered himself merely as [illegible] gent or steward, who was to account for the manner in which he disposed of his immense wealth; and that his anxious wish was to make such a disposition of it as would produce the greatest possible good. The Philadelphians may well be proud of having had such a citizen; for he has discharged his duty and fulfilled his destiny like a philanthropist and benefactor, and left behind him those who for generations will revere his name and cherish his memory. We give in our paper of to-day an abstract of his will, which clearly evinces that Mr. Girard looked upon the wealth and prosperity of individuals as blessings fleet are given in trust, to be used and dispensed for the common good of society.

[*Pittsburgh Statesman.*

From the liability to Erysipelas, Mr. GIRARD is said to have lived for the last five years, entirely upon a vegetable diet. He has told a gentleman says the *Banner of the Constitution*, that his own individual subsistence did not cost more than twenty cents a day. He never exhibited any concern about life, nor had he any fears of death. He used to say that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to his wealth, than he did to his old shoes, but that he looked upon active employment, as one of the greatest duties of life. He used to say that he would plant a tree to-day, if he thought he should die to-morrow.

National Debt.—When Washington came into office, the national debt of the United States was $75,180,000. It was increased during his administration to 82,642,000, and augmented by the elder Adams to 82,000,000. Mr. Jefferon increased it to 85,353,000, and subsequently reduced it to 63,156,000. During Mr. Madison's dynasty, it was increased to 123,000,000, and again reduced to 115,800,000. Mr. Monroe came into office, and the debt was gradually reduced to 83,788,000; his successor, Mr. Adams, left it at 58,862,000. Under the present administration it has been brought down to 32,065,000.

It would appear from Mr. CLAY's speech, says the *National Journal*, that the repeal and reduction of duties on the various articles which Mr. C's views embrace, would amount to about [illegible] millions of dollars. This sum taken from the present amount of the revenue, say 25 millions of dollars, would leave the revenue at 18 millions of dollars; a standard below which, it appeared to be Mr. CLAY's opinion, it ought not for the present to be reduced, at least till the National debt be finally paid, and it be seen what future contingencies may occur.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, &c showing the number of persons in the United States, according to the Census of 1830, is copied from the *New York American*. The remarks respecting the disproportion between *aged* white and colored persons are appropriate, and the subject is worthy of consideration.

Recapitulation exhibiting the General Aggregate Amount of each description of Persons in the U. S. by Classes.

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

Males—under 5 years of age,		972.194	
of 5 and under 10,		782.637	
of 10 "	15,	671.688	
of 15 "	20,	575.614	
of 20 "	30,	952.902	
of 30 "	40,	592,596	
of 40 "	50,	369.370	
of 50 "	60,	230.500	
of 60 "	70,	134.910	
of 70 "	80,	[illegible]36	
of 80 "	90,	[illegible]5	
of 90 "	100,	1,993	
of 100 and upwards,		274—5,358,759	
Females—under 5 years of age,		920.104	
of 5 and under 10,		751.649	
of 10 "	15,	639.063	
of 15 "	20,	597.713	
of 20 "	30,	915.662	
of 30 "	40,	555,565	
of 40 "	50,	355.425	
of 50 "	60,	225.928	
of 60 "	70,	130.866	
of 70 "	80,	58.034	
of 80 "	90,	17.672	
of 90 "	100,	2.484	
of 100 and upwards,		234—5,167,299	
Total number of Free Whites,			10,526,058

SLAVES.

Males—under 10 years of age,		353.845	
of 10 and under 24,		313.676	
of 24 "	36,	185.654	
of 36 "	55,	118.996	
of 55 "	100,	41,456	
of 100 and upwards,		718—1,014,345	
Females—under 10 years of age,		347.566	
of 10 and under 24,		308.793	
of 24 "	36,	186.072	
of 36 "	55,	111.753	
of 55 "	100,	41,422	
of 100 and upwards,		688—996.284	
Total number of Slaves,			2,010,629

FREE COLORED PERSONS.

Males—under 10 years of age,		48.737	
of 10 and under 24,		43,126	
of 24 "	36,	27.629	
of 36 "	55,	22.262	
of 55 "	100,	11,475	
of 100 and upwards,		266—153,495	
Females—under 10 years of age,		47,347	
of 10 and under 24,		48.125	
of 24 "	36,	32.504	
of 36 "	55,	24.266	
of 55 "	100,	13,369	
of 100 and upwards,		361—165,962	
Total number of Free colored persons			319,467
Total aggregate of the U. S.			12,856,154

The fact that strikes us at the first glance in this statement, is the immense disproportion of *aged* colored people, to *aged* white people. Take the extreme case for instance:—there are of

White males, over 100 years,	274
do. females, " "	234
	—508

out of a population of ten and a half millions! or about one centenarian for every twenty thousand souls.

Of *male slaves*, over 100 years,	718
female do. " "	668—1386

out of a population of little over *two millions*, or one centenarian for every fourteen hundred souls!

But the free *colored persons* give a result still more incredible:—there are

Of males over 100 years,	266
females " "	361—627

out of a population of *three hundred and nineteen thousand persons*, or a centenarian for every five hundred souls!

In the periods included between 55 and 100, the colored population exhibits throughout an incredibly greater proportion of aged persons, than, for the same periods, is allotted to the whites.

The free white male population of the State of N. Carolina, numbers 235,954; the female, 236,889: total free white population 472,843. Of these, 202 only are foreigners not naturalized! Fifty eight of the whole number of the people are over one hundred years of age. Of deaf and dumb there are 230; of blind, 223. Of Slaves, the whole number of both sexes is 245,601, and of free people of color 19,543. Of this number, of colored persons, slaves and free, two hundred and forty-seven are over one hundred years of age! How is this much greater longevity of colored persons than of white people to be accounted for? We turned to an Eastern State, to compare this with the state of things there. Massachusetts, with a population of 603,359 free white persons, has, we find, only five over a hundred years of age; whilst out of 7,645 free persons of color in that State there are fifty over a hundred years of age! Facts, they say, are stubborn things.—[*Nat. Intel.*

Latest from England.

By the arrival on the 31st ult of the packet ship Samuel Roberston, Capt. Griswold, from London and Portsmouth, whence she sailed on 21st December, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received English papers to the latest dates.

The Reform Bill.—The second reading of the Reform Bill was passed on Saturday night (or rather Sunday morning,) in the House of Commons by a majority of 324 to 262, being a majority of just two to one in favor of the Bill.—The debate throughout was animated and interesting, and less tinged with rancorous party venom than usual. Sir R. Inglis opened the discussion, and insisted, that if the Bill passed, it would make the House of Commons, the repository of the entire democracy of the country, an innovation which he strenuously deprecated.

The Cholera Morbus.—This disease—the origin of which, according to the King's Speech is unknown—is spreading in England—From Sunderland it has spread to New Castle, North Shields, &c. The Deaths at Sunderland, Dec. 17th, by cholera, 3; new cases 17; recovered 5; remaining 28. Whole number of cases 495; deaths 170.

At New Castle, of cholera, Dec. 17th, 5; recovered 7; new cases 20, remaining 47. Total number of cases, 94; deaths 34.

At North Shields, 3 cases had occurred; at Houghton le Spring 5, and 2 deaths; and Seaham 3 cases, and 1 death.

Serious riots had occurred at Waterford on account of the Tythes. A collection of 6000 or 7000 persons having been fired on by the Police, attacked the latter in their turn, with pitch forks and other weapons, and killed 19 of their number, including a Capt. Gibbons.

The debt of Great Britain, according to the last report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer amounts to the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-three millions, three hundred and thirty three thousand, three hundred & thirty-three dollars, (3,333,333,333) Our debt is a little rising twenty millions, and the debts due the government amount to sufficient to pay the whole off, if it was necessary, at once; we are in fact out of debt. Thanks to our system—thanks to our rulers—thanks to the superabundant favors of a kind Providence. The great problem in England is, how will the government ever pay the debt—Here the great question is—*What shall our Government do with its surplus money?*

[*Trenton Emporium*

The following very just observations upon the nature of our form of government are taken from the New York National Advocate, a staunch advocate, in more senses than one, of "the American System:"

"The terms democracy and anarchy are frequently supposed to be allied to each other; thus at the present day in England we hear of the anarchy that has prevailed in the democratic portion of the community, during the riots following the rejection of the Bill for Reform.—Now, in fact, nothing need be more opposed to anarchy than democracy. Look at our institutions—they are all democratic, and yet regularity, prosperity, and security reign among us. It is absurd to regard this term as synonymous; a representative democracy is as much a foe to anarchy, as to the most despotic monarchy; our air is too pure for it to flourish in, and it must seek the soil on which man is oppressed, either by craft or ignorance, in the shape of self-acting democracy, before it can show the fearful front that announces the coming of the storm!"

Congressional Analysis

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.—The Senate, without completing the usual morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, to the consideration of Executive business, in which it was engaged several hours.

In the *House of Representatives*, a bill for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia was *passed*. Mr. *Mercer*, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling. Various resolutions of enquiry were adopted and others submitted, which by the rules, lie over for consideration. At a late hour the House adjourned until Monday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—In the Senate, Mr. *Silsbee*, presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of the town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, praying that they might be incorporated as a Banking Company. Mr. *Ewing's* resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. *Ewing*, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Mr. *Foot's* resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor was agreed to. Mr. *Clay's* resolution was taken up, and Mr. *Holmes* resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. *Hayne*, speaking about three hours. Mr. *Hill* indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Irvin*, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the location of Virginia Military Land Warrants on a portion of the public lands. The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. *Jenifer*, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. *Thompson* of Ohio, and *Archer*, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on that subject.—Some discussion took place on a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. *E. Everett*, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mr. *Wickliffe's* motion to strike 48,000 from the bill as the ratio, was lost:—Yeas 94, Nays 99. Mr. *Hubbard* then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44 000 as the ratio; but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

An immense crowd attended the Senate yesterday, to hear Mr. CLAY's second speech on his resolution, in reply to Mr. HAYNE. Not only were all the seats without the bar, but all the space within, not actually occupied by the Senators, was filled with ladies; and every part of the lobbies and galleries was packed with eager auditors. It is our custom, not to describe speeches, or to speak of their merits; but to report them, and let our readers judge for themselves. We shall be pardoned, however, on this occasion, for departing from our usual reserve, so far as to express the general opinion of the speech of yesterday; and that is, that it was equal in all points—in power, in eloquence, and effect—to any of Mr. CLAY's best efforts of former days.

[*National Intelligencer 3rd. inst.*

Nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Senate was given to the continuation of Mr. CLAY's Speech on the great question of American policy. He spoke till near three o'clock, with unabated animation, when, not having concluded his argument, but being much exhausted, he asked the further indulgence of the Senate, and it adjourned. An adjournment to Monday had been previously ordered, and it adjourned over accordingly.

[*Ibid 4th.*

There was a great meeting, on the evening of the 1st inst. at Tammany Hall, New York, of Mr. VAN BUREN's friends, at which Resolutions were passed denouncing the Senate and the Vice President of the United States, because of their contumacy in not advising and consenting to the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN to be Minister to London. A committee of twenty-four Members was appointed to communicate to that gentleman these Resolutions, which will doubtless console his feelings if they fail to alarm the Senate. A similar meeting is called at Philadelphia, and others will doubtless be held elsewhere. This is all according to rule, and nobody has any right to complain of it.—[*Ibid.*

The perseverance of the friends of a small ratio of representation, has at length, unexpectedly to many, been crowned with success. The ratio of 48,000, which had so long and so firmly stood its ground against the united and reiterated assaults of the friends of other ratios, was yesterday forced to yield to 44,000, by a close vote. Should this ratio finally prevail, the number of Representatives will be increased to 250.

[*Ibid.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1832.

The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Hayne on the important subject of the Tariff, now under discussion in the U. S. Senate, are interesting, and we should be pleased to lay them before our readers; but they are entirely too lengthy for the limits of a weekly sheet like ours.

For several days previous to yesterday, winter seemed to have resigned his authority, and given place to the placid loveliness of spring. So mild was the weather a few days ago, that windows and doors were thrown open in order to be comfortable.

Those fond of a good story, will find one on the last page, in the "First and last courtship" of Obed Slow.

A sale of ninety Negroes, common field hands, belonging to an Estate, took place on the first Monday of January, in the neighborhood of Fuscaloosa, Alabama, and brought the sum of *forty one thousand and thirty one dollars and fifty cents*. They had been appraised by competent judges at within a fraction of one half that amount; and but for the late law passed by the Legislature relative to the introduction of slaves into that State, it is presumed would have been purchased at a price not exceeding their valuation.—[*Charleston Cour.*

The President's Health.—The U. S Telegraph, in exposing some manœuvres in New York to procure the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Vice President, makes the following extraordinary disclosures:

"There never was a time when the people were so gulled; so betrayed; so deceived. They are made to believe that they are about to choose a President for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when, in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next *President*, in Gen. Jackson, for *the next term*, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the Vice-President, whoever he may be! So infirm is Gen. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term; that the profligate crew who are living upon his influence, and are controling the movements in the election of the President and Vice President, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him, is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength. It has no parallel in this country, but in the gross imposition attempted in the case of Mr Crawford; who was supported, and voted for, as President, when it was known that both body and mind were so paralyzed as utterly to unfit him for the office; and it is a striking and remarkable fact, that the same individuals who were prominent in that case—now acknowledged to have been so gross an imposition on the American people—are equally prominent in the present."

The U. S. Bank.—One of the strongest evidences of the value of this Institution is afforded by the fact, that memorials have been presented to Congress from the Bank of Delaware, and the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of its charter. The Bank of Delaware is one of the oldest in the U. States—having been incorporated in 1796. The Delaware Journal says of it,—

"It has ever been distinguished for the prudence and correctness of its management, its extensive and uniform credit, and the success and prosperity which has attended its career from the period of its first establishment. This institution now comes forward to give testimony in favor of the National Bank—a circumstance which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to have a salutary influence on the public mind. The Bank of the United States has been denounced by demagogues as a Mammoth, crushing under its weight the State Banks, and monopolizing the Banking privileges of the Country. But the inference from the fact now before us is, that it is a terror only to evil doers—that to the prudent, useful and meritorious State Banks, it is a friend and valuable helpmate, co-operating with them in preserving a healthful currency, and in advancing the public prosperity; while it cures, checks and prevents the excesses of imprudent and ill governed institutions, and shuts the door to speculators and gamblers."

Washington Irving.—A late number of the London Athenæum has the following paragraph in relation to our countryman:

"[illegible]ng, an author whom we have [illegible] the point of sailing to America, and we think he is right.—extinction of literature, and depression of arts, riots, and bloodshed, and, finally, the cholera in Sunderland, shut up from escape by sea, with full liberty to march wherever it pleases by land, are, on the whole, no cheering prospects. We hope, if any of our men of genius are compelled to seek for peace in America, that they will be as well received there as Washington Irving has been here."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Consumption of Ardent Spirits.—The amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States in

1824, was	5,285.047 gallons.
1825	4,114.046 ditto
1826	3.322.380 ditto
1827	3.465 302 ditto
1828	4.446.699 ditto
1829	2.462.308 ditto
1830	1.095.488 ditto

Here is an exhibition which cannot fail to gratify the friends of temperance, and encourage the efforts of Temperance Societies. During the six years prior to 1830, the average annual importation was 3,849.296 gallons; or 3½ times as much as was imported in 1830. During the five years prior to 1829, the average annual importation was 4,126.694 gallons; or 3¾ times as much as was imported in 1830. Moreover, the imports in 1830 were less than half the amount imported in 1829, and less than quarter the amount imported in 1828.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1830, was $70,876,920; of which value, $35,624,070, or *more than half*, arrived at the single port of New York.

The total value of exports during the same year, was $73,849,508, of which 59,462,029 were of domestic produce.—Of such articles the exports from N. Y. amounted to 13,618,278. Louisiana, 13,042,740. S. Carolina, 7,580,821. Georgia, 5,336,626. Virginia, 4,788,804. Massachusetts, 3,599,952. Maryland, 3,075,985, Pennsylvania 2,924,452, Alabama, 2,291,825. District of Columbia, 746,591, which exceeds the domestic exports of any State not above mentioned.

Of the whole $59,462,020, $22,128,671 were shipped from the States north of Maryland and the Ohio river, and $37,323,358 (nearly two thirds) from the Southern section of the Union; including Delaware and Maryland.

Export of Females. The British government is now devising plans to send out to the colonists unmarried females between the ages of 18 and 35. As the export is only contemplated to the colonies, we do not know that this country is particularly interested in the scheme; but the case may easily be imagined in which a "protective *duty*" would be necessary, if many of the married females should find their way to this country. It is probable this shipment of females is to be made to supply the distant colonies with wives, as it is obvious that in all new settlements, the number of males greatly exceed that of the females. The idea is, nevertheless, somewhat laughable, and if we were among the colonists, we should enquire closely whether the consignments equalled the warranty of the bills of lading, viz:—"in good order and well conditioned."

Dreadful Death.—The New York Courier says:—"By the ship Franklin, arrived from St. Petersburg at this port, we learn that on the evening of the 19th, the line of battle Ship *Fort Champpenoise*, Rear Admiral *Plate*, Capt. *Bartashaviet*, having just returned from a 6 years cruise in the Mediterranean, and on the point of hauling into the Mole, took fire and burnt to the water's edge; 228 *souls* perishing in the conflagration.—The fire was said to have originated from a lantern being imprudently left open while sweeping out the Magazine."

ITEMS.

ties, and the excitement was intense. The decision of the Court will not be made known until the next term, which commences in April.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In Perquimans County, on the 2nd, by C. M. Ford, Esq. Mr. CALVIN J. TOWNSEND to Miss PHEREBEE TOMS, daughter of Benj. Toms.

At the Lake Drummond Hotel on the 6th inst. by Wilie McPherson, Esq Mr. WILLIAM REID, merchant of Norfolk, to Miss CATHARINE HERBERT NASH, of Portsmouth, Va.

DIED,

In Currituck County about the 21st ult. Mr. JOHN BARNARD, aged about 22 years. He has left a young widow to whom he was married only eight days before; thus verifying that passage of scripture which says, "The house of feasting shall be turned into that of mourning."

In Cincinnati, Ohio on the 23d ult. Rev. GEORGE PATTERSON, M. D. Pastor of the Race Street Baptist Church of that city. Dr. Patterson, several years prior to his death, had been Pastor of the Cumberland street Baptist Church in Norfolk. In his death, he gave a pleasing illustration of the efficiency of the Religion which he had professed and taught, and left a wife and several children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his early and sudden removal.

In December last, at the house of a friend in Franklin County, N. C. the Rev. JACOB D. RASCOE, late a resident of Edenton. Mr. Rascoe was a native of Bertie County in this state, had been a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist Church for several years, and for the last twelve months, the respected and belored Pastor of the church meeting at Yeopim.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

4th, Steamboat Petersburg, from Chowan, with raft timber.

Schr. Olive, Pelt, from Norfolk, with merchdze.

SAILED.

5th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke, with boats Halifax, Bertie, Pasquotank and Meherrin.

Schr. Leonidas, Cobb, for West Indies, with shingles and staves.

Ar. at Charleston 1st. inst. schrs. Julian, Toler, 5 days from this port; Maize, Questrom, 3 days from this port.

Sailed 30th ult. schrs. Little John, Davis, for Hertford; Favorite, Rogers, for Edenton.

The Comet! the Comet!!

RUSSELL has just received a fresh supply of Medicines for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c. As it is said that a monstrous Comet will approach so near us in June next as to give this pretty world of ours a wipe with its long tail, who knows but some of these medicines may so prepare the system as to render us proof against its heat? If so, they have arrived in the "nick of time;" and he invites those who are alarmed and those who are not, to call. Here is a list:

Potter's Catholicon, Swaim's Panacea,
Anderson's cough Drops, Elixir Pectoral,
Pectoral Balsam, Liquorice, Jujube Paste.

ALSO.

Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Court-plaister, Camphor and Sulphur.

He expects daily supplies.

Feb. 11.

Attention Guards!

[illegible]

A Fresh supply, just received and for sale by RUSSELL.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Bacon, per lb.	8 a	10
Beef, mess bbl.	12	
fresh	3	
Butter,	25	
Beeswax,	20	
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.	1 75 a	2 00
Apple,	45 a	50
Peach,	70	
Gin, Holland,	1 25 a	1 50
Country,	45 a	50
Rum, West-India,	91 a	1 00
New-England,	38 a	40
Whiskey,	45 a	50
Corn, bbl.	2 00 a	2 25
Wheat, bush.	70 a	75
Coffee, lb.	14 a	15
Cotton, do. none		
Chocolate,	18 a	20
Candles, sperm	38 a	35
mould	15	
dipt	12	
Cheese,	10	
Cordage, cwt.	14 a	16
Flour, super. old, bbl.	6 00	
superfine, new,	6 50 a	7 00
fine	5 50 a	6 00
Flax,	7	
Flaxseed, bush.	1 25	*in demand*
Iron, bar English	4½	
Russia & Sweeds	5	
Lard, lb.	8 a	10
Meal, bush.	62½ a	75
Molasses, gal.	28 a	30
Oil, sperm	1 00 a	1 25
linseed	1 25	
fish	50	
Pork, prime bbl.	12 00 a	12 50
mess	16 00 a	17 00
cargo,	10 50	
fresh, per hundred	4 75 a	5 00
Powder,	6 00	
Sugar, loaf	18 a	20
lump	15 a	18
brown	7 a	10
Salt, Turks Island	68 a	75
Liverpool	none	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15 00	*in demand.*
R. O. do.	10 00	
W. O. bbl.	6 00	
Heading, hhd.	20 00	
Steel, German	15	
Eng. blistered	8	
Shot,	2 00	
Tar, bbl.	1 25	
Turpentine,	1 62	
spirits	62½	
Rosin,		
Rice,	4	
Tea, imperial	1 75	
gunpowder	1 75	
hyson	1 25	
black	1 25	
Tallow,	8 a	10
Tobacco, plug	10 a	15
Wine, Madeira	2 00 a	3 00
Teneriffe,	1 75	
Malaga,	1 00	
Lisbon,	1 75	
Scuppernong,	50	

At New-York, Feb. 1.

Coffee—11½ *a* 13½. *Cotton*—7 *a* 10.
Flour—superfine, 5 87 *a* 6 75.
Corn—southern, 55 *a* 58.
Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 12 *a* 0 00
Staves—W. O. pipe, 56 *a* 60.
hhd. 36 *a* 40.
bbl. 29 *a* 32.
R. O. hhd. 27 *a* —.
Heading—W. O. 54 *a* 55.
Hoops—25 *a* 30
Shingles—cypress, 3 75 *a* 4
Molasses—23 *a* 28
Tar—1 75 *a* 0 00. Pitch—1 62
Rosin—1 12½. *a* 62.
Turpentine—soft, 2 37.

At Charleston, Jan. 30.

Corn—50 a 55. *Peas* 50.
Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of 4 bushels 1 75 *a* 2 00; in bulk, none afloat; Turks Island 35 *a* 38.

Copartnership formed.

JOHN D. GORDAN, of Norfolk, and Wm. D. Gordan, of this place, having associated themselves in business under the firm of

John D. Gordan & Brother,

and taken the brick store recently occupied by Oliver Fearing, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware & Crockery,

which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Fresh supplies expected by arrivals from New York.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 20.

BLANKS

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Estate of Miles Smithson.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of Miles Smithson, dec. to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them previous to March next, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

MAL. SMITHSON, Adm'r.

Feb. 11. *bt.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the estate of Elizabeth Carter, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

H. N. WILLIAMS, *Exec'r.*

Feb. 11. *bt.*

For Sale.

Bbls. Fredericksburg super. Flour,
Ditto Roanoke do. do.
Bushels Irish Potatoes, (suitable for planting.)

Wm. T. Bryant.

February 11.

FLOUR.

BARRELS superfine and fine Flour, just received and

For sale by
Harrell & Forbes.

Feb. 11.

For Sale.

3,000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT.

Wm T. Bryant.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 4

The Lady's Book

Office of the Lady's Book, No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE January Number, for 1832, commences the fourth volume of the LADY'S BOOK.

As will be seen upon examination, considerable improvement has been made in the Typographical arrangements, and a new style of embellishments introduced, which will be continued in each succeeding number. Determined to leave nothing undone which we have it in our power to accomplish, we have effected an agreement with an eminent Artist, which will enable us to furnish designs of interesting Scenery, Public Buildings, &c. beautifully engraved in wood, and these will be given in addition to the usual variety of Embroidery, and other illustrated subjects.

The January number contains a superb *colored Plate of the existing Philadelphia Fashions*, engraved from a drawing made expressly for the Lady's Book, by a Lady of distinguished ability. This Engraving may be relied on as accurate and authentic in all its details, and may be safely adopted as a guide by those of our fair friends in the country who have not yet received their supplies of the prevailing Fashions.

In addition to the usual merits of the Literary contents, which have been carefully collated and arranged, so as to combine interest, amusement and variety, the present number contains several original articles, from the pens of highly distinguished writers.

Premiums.

The publishers of the Lady's Book, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

For the best original Tale, written for the Lady's Book,

200 Dollars.

For the best original Poem, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book,

50 Dollars.

Competitors for these Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage*, to L. A. Godey & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

Postponed Sale.

BY virtue of a Mortgaged Deed executed to me to secure a sum of money therein named, I shall sell at

Public Auction,
On Saturday 25th of Feb. next,
Before the Court House door,

The House and Lot in Elizabeth City, now occupied by *Asa McCoy.*—Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. R. KINNEY.

January 7.

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

Elizabeth-City, N. C.

The subscriber grateful for past favors announces to his distant friends and the public, that he continues the above establishment under the same strict rules of propriety and good order that have hitherto procured for his house general and unqualified approbation, and on the following accommodating terms, viz:

Dinner	25
Supper or breakfast	25
Lodging	12½
Board by the day	50
" by the week	$3 00
" by the month	12 00
Horse feed	
Horse by the day	
" by the night	50
" by the week	2 00
" by the month	9 00

His table is always plentifully supplied with every necessary the market affords. Good liquors of all kinds can be had in his bar, but only for the purposes of necessity or comfort, an excessive use of them being forbidden by the rules of the house.

His stables are commodious, and supplied with the best feed and provender, and attended by honest and attentive servants.

Abner Williams.

January 7. *Bm.*

To all whom it may concern.

ABOUT the first of November 1831, there was picked up off Cape May, by Capt. Tillett, and brought to Powell's Point, 31 bbls. of FLOUR, branded fine, and marked J. C. It was advertised according to law, and sold by the subscriber, as Wreck master of the third district, on the 4th of Nov. The owner is notified to come forward and receive the proceeds, after deducting expenses.

WILLIS GALLOP.

Powell's Point, Currituck county. January 7, 1832.

Mrs. Martha Cragin

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that she has removed to the building on Road street, belonging to Capt. Pedrick and recently occupied by Miss Jarvis, where she intends carrying on the

Millinery and Mantua Making,
In all their various branches.

She expects to receive early in the spring a large and elegant assortment of the necessary materials, and to be supplied regularly with the latest fashions, which will enable her to conduct her business in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all her customers.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21. *bt.*

Pay up! Pay up!!

THE subscriber expecting soon to remove from the State, requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them. He has removed next door to Asa McCoy's, nearly opposite where he resided last year, where he will continue the Tailoring Business and be glad to see his friends.

Greenbury Sutton.

Jan. 21. *bt.*

Private Boarding.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON having declined keeping Tavern and removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Abner Williams, opposite the Tannery,

Mrs. Albertson

will take single gentlemen to board by the month or year, who do not wish lodgings in the house; also children for the Academy, or such as may wish to take lessons on the Piano Forte under Mrs. Thompson, who will teach music in the house.

Dec. 31.

POETRY.

"*It is the gift of* POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

THE SAILOR'S FUNERAL.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

The ship's bell toll'd! and slowly o'er the deck [hardy men
Come forth the summoned crew. Bold, Far from their native skies, stood silent there [cloud
With melancholy brow. From a low That o'er the horizon hover'd, came the threat [waves
Of distant mutter'd thunder. Broken Heaved up their sharp white helmets o'er the expanse
Of ocean, which in brooding stillness lay Like some vindictive king, who meditates On hoarded wrongs, or wakes the wrathful war. [ful form
The ship's bell toll'd! and lo! a youthful
Which oft had boldly dared the slippery shrouds
At midnight's watch, was as a burden laid Down at his comrade's feet. Mournful they gazed [were,
Upon his sunken cheek, and some there Who in that bitter hour remembered well The parting blessing of his hoary sire,
And the big tears that o'er his mother's cheek [voice
Went coursing down, when his beloved Breathed its farewell. But one who near- est stood [ed more;
Saw pale, shrouded corse, remember- Of a white cottage with its shaven lawn,
And blossom'd hedge, and of a fair-hair'd girl [watch'd
Who, at her lattice veil'd with woodbine,
His last, far step, and then turn'd back to weep [breast
And close that comrade in his faithful
Hid a bright chesnut lock, which the dead youth [hand
Had sever'd with a cold and trembling
In life's extremity, and bade him bear,
With broken words of love's last eloquence, [friend
To his blest Mary. Now that chosen
Bow'd low his sun-bronzed face, and like a child,
Sobb'd in deep sorrow.

But there came a tone,
Clear as the breaking moon o'er stormy seas,
"*I am the resurrection.*" Every heart
Suppress'd its grief, and every eye was raised. [brow-
There stood the chaplain—his uncovered
Unmark'd by earthly passion, while his voice,
Rich as the balm from plants of Paradise,
Poured the Eternal's message o'er the souls
Of dying men. It was a holy hour!
There lay the wreck of youthful beauty —here [ing faith
Bent mourning manhood, while support-
Cast her strong anchor 'neath the troubled wave. [complained!
There was a plunge!—The riven sea
Death from his briny bosom took her own.
The awful fountains of the deep lift up
Their subterranean portals, and he went
Down to the floor of Ocean, mid the beds
Of brave and beautiful ones. Yet to my soul
In all the funeral pomp, the guise of wo,
The monumental grandeur, with which earth [sad,
Indulgeth her dead sons, was naught so
Sublime, or sorrowful, as the mute sea
Opening her mouth to whelm that sailor youth.

INSCRIPTION

For the monument of a New-Foundland Dog

BY LORD BYRON.

When some proud son of man returns to earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe,
And storied urns record who rests below;
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen,
Not what he was, but what he should have been:
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own, [him alone,
Who labours, fights, lives breathes for
Unhonor'd falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth: [given,
While man, vain insect! hopes to be for-
And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.

Oh man! thou feeble tenant of an hour,
Debased by slavery, or corrupt by power,
Who knows thee well must quit thee with disgust,
Degraded mass of animated dust!
Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit!
By nature vile, enobled but by name,
Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame. [urn,
Ye! who perchance behold this simple
Pass on—it honours none you wish to mourn: [arise—
To mark a friend's remains these stones
I never knew but one, and here he lies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Newport (N. H.) Eagle.

First and last Courtship.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

Obed Slow was one of your real Vermonters. He measured exactly six feet seven without his *cowhides*, and there was no one but allowed him to be the comliest and stoutest fellow the town of N. afforded. Obed was considered the very cream of the parish. He boasted of three titles, viz.—Justice of the peace, Capt. of Militia, (termed by the vulgar the *hedge fence,*) and *hog reave.*—Moreover, he was proprietor of as he said, the best farm in the town; and every young lady assented that all that seemed lacking for his comfort, was a partner of his honors.

Capt. Obed, as he was called, had lingered to the age of forty in single blessedness, without the idea of matrimony once entering his cranium. But one Sunday, that little rogue of a Cupid showered upon him a volley of arrows as he cast his eyes upon the buxom form of Deacon Patch's daughter Dolly, who was sitting in the singer's seat. The same heart that had laid forty years squeezed up in the breast of Capt. Slow, beat about like the pendulum of a clock. Every one observed that Obed did not fall asleep more than once during the forenoon services, and when he returned home from meeting, his head hung down like a mushroom at noon day.

The *beautiful* person of Dolly Patch was now continually uppermost in Obed's thoughts, and now he proceeded straight away to consult his mother on the affair. Obed, with a brave heart, declared to her the whole tale of his love; and his incapability of managing such 'smooth affairs.' 'Oh lud, Obed,' said the old lady, taking a pinch of snuff, oh lud, dear, dear spunk right up; there is a beginning in every thing." Obed thought exactly so; it is said, that he was seen about ten in the evening, wallowing through the snow across the lots, towards Deacon Patch's house. When Obed was at the door, his courage began to fail him, and he was on the very point of turning back, when his mother's words flashed across his mind, and he with almost desperate courage gave one loud rap on the door with his huge and half frozen fist, which was answered by the sharp bark of the old house dog and Deacon Patch's double bass voice, with a 'Get out Pup, walk in.' After a few thums of feet against the door way, the sharp and frosty visage of Obed Slow was seen to peep from out a bear skin cap, and great coat of snuff colored cloth.

Captain Slow, after *doffing* his apparel and giving the Deacon two or three hearty shakings of the hand, and making Dolly one of his military bows, in which he displayed to perfection a figure 3, very moderately helped himself to a seat in Mrs. Patch's arm chair.

Fortunately for Obed, the Deacon had just taken his *last* quart of cider, and drawn on his red night cap, to follow Mrs. Patch, who had just retired, and, after bidding Dolly to 'take good *keer* of the fire,' withdrew, leaving the Captain and Dolly by themselves. Now this Dolly was a 'real creature' for a joke: she, at this very time, had a lover to whom *she* expected soon to be married; and now she had a fine opportunity to play a joke on the Captain; therefore she concluded to be as fond of him as possible. Soon the clock told 11, and Obed began to think it high time to have matters operating, as he felt rather drowsy. But he could not think of a single word that would apply to his case. Dolly sat looking into the fire, seemingly very much embarrassed, but slily laughing at the Captain's difficulty.

Captain Slow at length thought this was the time to 'do or die;' & he attempted to speak, but his heart seemed to fly up in his throat and stop his utterance. * * * *

'Ahem——ahem. Miss Dolly—you must perceive——' and here Obed stuck fast.—'That it's a very cold night,' said Dolly with a pretended shiver, and a most bewitching grin. These proceedings were far from pleasing the Captain, but he felt relieved at least of a thousand pounds.

'I declare how this ere fire smokes,' observed Dolly. 'Oh that's cause you are so handsom, Dolly—they say a beauty draws smoke,' said Obed, who now thought he had done wonders. But it happened that the smoke was on the Captain's side of the fireplace. Dolly could hardly keep from laughing, as she rose and came in front of Obed to regulate the fire.

As soon as she approached near enough, the Captain with a bold heart, seized her by the arm and drew her into his capacious lap.—Blush not, gentle reader, but consider that these events occurred in the days of our grandfathers, when such things were common even in parties, to say nothing of *courtship*. Dolly sat as mute as a kitten, with the exception of a little squirming at first. The Captain was in ecstacies at his good fortune, but after a half hour he almost repented his forwardness. Now this Dolly was quite a sizeable girl, weighing at least two hundred: she knew it too, and had not the remotest idea of altering her position. Obed bore her weight as patiently at first as he could but soon he began to experience sundry prickling sensations in his legs. To ask her to rise, would be perhaps, to sacrifice what he considered his dear bought advantage; on the other hand to let her remain he could not. The heat of the fire, added to his exhausted spirit, soon brought Morpheus (a great favorite of Obed) to his assistance, and the hand which had so lately clasped Dolly's arm dropped helpless by his side. The mischievous Dolly now carefully freed herself from him, and replaced on his knees in her stead, a large *churn* filled with butter milk, and betook herself to bed as fast as possible, laughing well at the joke she had played on the captain.

In the mean while, the sleeping Obed was dreaming at the rate of at least 'ten knots an hour.' He tho't his legs were screwed into a blacksmith's vice, and all his efforts to disengage himself were fruitless.—At length, as the pain increased, Obed gave one desperate leap, and oversetting the churn and its contents, found himself astride the old house dog in the other corner, who set up such a hideous yelping as caused the Deacon to bellow out 'fire and murder' most lustily.

Just as Obed found his feet and had fairly opened his eyes, he beheld the forms of the Deacon and his consort, clad in their night clothes, emerging from their sleeping apartment, the former armed with his walking cane, and the latter with her broom, drawn up in battle array. But Obed, like a *wise* military man, thought it more expedient to make a glorious retreat, than to stand the chance of battle, and suiting the action to the thought, he was off as fast as his legs could carry him, nor did he stop to look behind, until at the door of his own mansion.

* * *

Suffice it to say, this was Capt. Obed Slow's 'First & last Courtship,' and although his visage grew somewhat longer, and he kept his room for a week or two, his misfortune did not break his heart. He retained his farm and titles to the day of his death, thanking his lucky stars that 'twas not *fate* to have the trouble and expense of a wife. Dolly Patch was married to her first lover just six weeks from the eventful night, the transactions of which are above recorded.

From the Constitutionalist.

The year just commenced is a peculiar year. Its return brings to the ladies many privileges, which at other times are allowed to the men alone. The purpose of this paper is to apprise them of the fact—for it is quite possible, that they may not be aware of it,—and to advise them to take advantage of it.

I have sometimes been at a loss, to account, wherefore the return of leap year is welcomed with less manifestation of joy of late years than formerly—and why the ladies of this day seem less disposed to use its privileges, than were our grandmothers. Had I been shut up in my chambers, with never a visitor to enlighten me on the usages of modern life, I should have inferred an alarming indifference on the part of the ladies, to matrimony. But occasionally a young friend gropes his way among my cobwebs—and from that source I learn that the ladies have no stronger objections to marriage at this day than when I was a youth, I am therefore driven elsewhere to account for the seeming indifference with which the return of leap year is regarded.

A friend to whom I mentioned this matter, suggested, that it grows out, not of carelessness about matrimony, but of the change which has been wrought of late years in the usages of life. A lady, now, he assured me finds few obstacles to deter her from making known in divers ways to the individual of her favor, her willingness to receive such advances as he may desire to make toward the accomplishment of the object she has at heart. This assurance of my friend, seems a little uncivil, I pray not to be held responsible for its truth. He further informs me, that when a match appears desirable, the friends of the couple take the matter in their hands, and by means of a little good natured scandal, finally persuade the parties themselves, that they have a partiality for each other—so that in a short time they are passively induced to believe that fortune has designed them for man and wife; thus the catastrophe which fortune, aided by a few kind friends to the parties, seemed anxious to consummate, actually occurs in a few months.

Now all this may be well. But I have prejudices in behalf of the modesty of life in my youth—and I believe they are not wholly unreasonable. I am partial to the old modes of courtship and marriage, and it has given me such grief, to learn the changes which modern inventions have introduced in these matters, I would have the men in common years, do the chief part of the courtship: But lest some of the girls of my youthful recollections may complain, I advise that the ancient usages of leap year be forthwith restored. And that it be enjoined upon the men to cease for one year after the first of January, to ogle, admire, visit, love, or address the ladies and that it be advised to the ladies, to admire the gentlemen in the same manner and with the same privileges heretofore practiced and enjoyed by the gentlemen.

And with the expectation, that this injunction and advice will be kindly received and joyfully obeyed, I intend forthwith, to direct my servant to prepare my apartments, whitewash the walls, brush down the cobwebs, remove the old shoes, hats, coats, pantaloons, stockings, boxes, wood, pipes, tobacco, &c. &c. in fine to set things to rights generally about the premises—that is, to arrange them in such order, that I can discover, at any time after a week's search, any book, papers or other things I may desire. All this I design to have done to place my apartment in commodious order to receive visitors—Notice is therefore, hereby given, that my apartments in Desolate Alley, up three flights of stairs will be open for one year next after the 1st of January, A. D. 1832, during fashionable visiting hours, every day of the week Saturdays and Mondays, excepted. All *young ladies*, not above forty-five nor under thirty, who can admire gray hairs, lantern jaws, wrinkled cheeks and toothless gums are assured of a hearty welcome.

ANTHONY SWEETTHISTLE.

P. S. A friend at my shoulder, suggests that my invitation will be fruitless—as unmarried ladies never are more than nineteen.

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Neatly executed at this Office.